

SPRAYING ECONOMY

BY using a spray material that has all the requisite poisoning qualities, such as Arsenate of Lead, for the destruction of leaf-eating pests, you may think that you have done all possible to derive the greatest profits from your spraying.

THE EXPERIENCE OF OTHERS

Some large users of Arsenate of Lead have tested out many of the better leads on the market with the end in view of finding which lead is the best investment. For instance, the Oka Institute at La Trappe, Quebec, found that the New Process Arsenate of Lead made by The Sherwin-Williams Co. was a more floury and lighter Arsenate and so mixed and covered better than other leads, also that it remained on the foliage even after several heavy rains; this adhesive quality saved them many dollars worth of material and a number of days' work doing the spraying over.

Write to us for further information regarding 8-W Process Arsenate of Lead (paste) and New Dry Arsenate of Lead (powdered). We will be glad to tell you where you can buy it and the price.

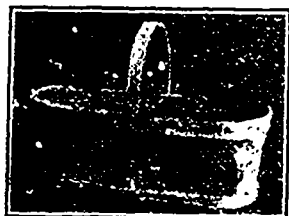
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ST. THOMAS, ONT.

Unlike most insects, the aphid is peculiar in giving birth to living young; it is not unusual to see a big aphid on an apple leaf surrounded by a brood of little ones, very much like an old hen. The number of young produced in a day varies, but it is said to be from eight to twenty-five; these in a few days go on producing other young, so that a chain letter when compared with the multiplication of aphides is insignificant.

Not only do the aphides reproduce viviparously, but also parthenogenetically, until the fall when the males appear as well as females; finally eggs are laid and the insects (in our cold climate) winter in this stage. The eggs are laid, as a rule, at the tips of twigs, so that when they hatch there will be a supply of food near to the young aphides where they may suck the juice in the buds and thus continue the cycle. After the first generation some of the creatures develop wings and fly to other orchards; in this way the pest quickly spreads. The eggs are very hard, and it is difficult to kill them with insecticides, but the adult insect is easily killed if its body can be covered sufficiently to stop its breathing pores (having a long beak of mosquito style, it cannot chew poisoned leaves)—now comes the big "if" again. If we can suffocate it, the increase is arrested, but this must be done before the leaves curl, otherwise it is almost impossible for the spray to find its way to them; so if we can kill the "stem-mother," as the first of the season is called—and persuade neighbors to do the same—the source of the trouble has gone.

Apart from sucking the juices of the plant, the aphid damages the foliage by covering it (thus closing pores) with honeydew, which they seem to produce for the benefit of ants. So if ants are noticed crawling up the trunk of an apple tree, look for aphid. Sometimes bees are tempted to collect this honeydew, which spoils the sample of honey. There are many families of aphides, but *Aphis mali* is the one which concerns us at present.

On May 12th we had a severe white frost, with ice on the water, and next day a few flakes of snow fell: on the morning of May 2nd the ground was white with snow, which was followed by rain. A few people spray in the first week of May, but generally farmers began about May 11th, using lime-sulphur and Black Leaf 40. The Government sprayer began work in experimental orchards in Berwick on May 13th.

Planting and seeding are late, and vegetation backward, but there is promise of a big blossom show in the orchards.

The islands of Bermuda have removed the embargo on Nova Scotian potatoes. While this only effects a few Nova Scotians, it makes a considerable difference to many Bermudians, as they supply particular varieties of tubers to the Maritime Provinces to be grown and returned to them for seeding. Ordinary potatoes are not sent to Bermuda.

Germany's Apple Imports

Reporting to the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa, Canadian Trade Commissioner, C. F. Just, writes from Hamburg as follows, regarding imports of apples into Germany:

"The apple imports from Canada fell off fifty per cent. owing to the short crop in eastern Canada. The British Columbia fruit has not yet entered this market, although apples from the northwestern United States

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